

## The Weekly Graphic.

Dr. J. M. SWANSON, : : Pub. & Prop.  
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.  
W. M. GILL, Editor.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1881.  
THE LITERATURE OF VICE.

Do parents know what sort of literature their boys and sometimes girls are reading. Time was when he who made the songs of a nation might say he cared not who made its laws; to-day he who might be able to shape the tone and character of a nation's literature could well say the same. Much of the popular juvenile literature is positively unfit to be put into the hands of our youth. The country has been flooded with this stuff, which criminals are pictured as heroes, and border ruffians held up as ideals of chivalric "manhood," and the consequence is that such monsters as the murderer Rande, becomes one of the products of what is styled our christian civilization. There is another class of illustrated literature which is flaunted in the face of all comers from every news stand in the land, almost without exception, bought and read principally by boys and youths, and sometimes even by our girls. As publications they are mere garbage carts of all the vicious, vile, and sensational occurrences of the day, gathered from every section of the country and illustrated with suggestive "cuts" in which the suggestion is carried as far as the publisher dare without rendering himself amenable to the law. People, whose excessive modesty is shocked by the pure and classic art of the ancients in statuary and painting, which though nude carries no suggestions with it other than that of harmony and beauty, permit their children to purchase, or themselves purchase and read these publications which pander only to the lowest instincts, and is a record of the doings of cut-throats, burglars, unfaithful wives and husbands, courtesans and outlaws. No wonder such schools and such text books should have their graduates.

We note that some of our exchanges, and among them leading journals of the country, begin to argue that education, popularly supposed to be a panacea for crime and misery, has proven a failure. It is true from crowded prisons, filled with ignorant criminals, who cannot read or write, we have "progressed" to still more crowded prisons filled with educated criminals who can read and write. What does it mean? It means that mere text book education is not the sort of education that will banish crime. For crime has its literature as well as science. Teaching the boy to read is not going to make a moral and cultured citizen of him if his mind is to be "cultivated" by the class of literature above indicated. People unconsciously become more or less like their associates, and if they read daily the lives, doings, desires, and achievements of the vicious, they must needs have an exceptionally healthy mental and moral organization to escape contamination. Parents are much to blame. It is their privilege and their duty to see that the young minds committed to their care are drawn into proper channels of thought, and the more active the mind and more promising the intellect the greater the necessity for watchfulness and care. In conducting the GRAPHIC it has been our special aim to guard against the publication of anything as editorial, communication, selection, or advertisement that might have a tendency in any way to lower the moral sense or poison the mind of the most youthful reader. Give your children good, pure literature, or give them none at all.

There were over forty solid columns of advertising in the Sunday edition of the Globe Democrat.

The French Elections.

That France is at last fitted for a republican form of government finds a strong confirmation in the results of the late election for senators. Tolerance and moderation were the lessons she most needed. At a late election not a single communist of pronounced or radical type was elected. In Paris, where the socialists made their strongest fight, not one was elected. The Gambettists, or moderate republicans carried the day everywhere, and the two extremes of communism and monarchism are left out of power by the conservative common sense action of the people. This promises well for the republican future of France.

A subscriber wants to know "how to pot plants for the winter." The best way is to procure a pot large enough to hold all the plants and pitch "em in; cover with dirt, and then set the pot in one corner of the yard until spring-time comes again, gentle Annie. Every plant may then be as dead as Julius Caesar; but this is better than to carry in \$5 worth of plants in the fall and let \$40 worth of labor and attention on them during the winter.

## Seasonable.

Under the above heading the New York Tribune makes the following statement, a statement which we think pertinent considering the injudicious language and actions of certain prominent men and leading journals devoted to what was once known as the "boom." It is a good thing to "boom" occasionally, but there may be even a little too much "boom." The Tribune says:

The time seems fit for at least one statement about the approaching administration of President Garfield. It is not to be used as a make-weight, in pending senatorial contests, whether in New York or elsewhere. We are fully authorized to say this, and the words are entitled to their full significance.

It is proper to say, further, that the incoming administration will see to it that the men from New York and from other states, who had the courage at Chicago to obey the wishes of their districts in the balloting for president, and who thus finally voted for Garfield, shall not suffer for it, nor lose by it. They will not fail of honorable recognition for their independence, their courage, their resolute pursuit of the policy they believed best for the republican party, and for the country.

Garfield, who were said to have been threatened with a different course at Washington may reassure themselves. The administration of President Garfield is to be an administration for the whole republican party. It will foment no quarrels, it will most earnestly seek the things that make for peace and for the best interests of the party it represents. But it will not permit its friends to be persecuted for their friendship. Whoever has been persuaded to doubt this may as well make henceforth a declaration of independence from the dictation of any authority, save the wishes of constituent, and his own convictions of policy and right.

The troubles of the British in South Africa are increased by the excitement among the Dutch element in Cape Colony and the hostile attitude of the people of the Orange Free State. President Brand, the Chief Executive of the little Free State, despairs of being able to control his fellow-citizens within the bounds of neutrality and talks of resigning. The Orange Free State, whose attractive display at our Centennial will be pleasantly remembered, is inhabited by Boers who migrated from Cape Colony when the latter country was brought under British rule. Trekking across plains and deserts until they found a region not claimed by Great Britain. They have multiplied and thriven, and the Transvaal Republic was an offshoot from their community. The attempt to punish the Boers of the Transvaal as rebels and suppress by force their effort to reassert their rights as a free people naturally arouses intense feeling among their kindred throughout South Africa. Although England is clearly and grossly wrong in the whole Transvaal business, it is doubtful whether the Government will venture to retreat now that hostilities have begun. John Bull never listens to reason when he gets in a fight. He insists on whipping the other fellow as a preliminary to arguing with him.—N. Y. Tribune.

Representative Duster introduced a bill in congress to regulate interstate commerce. It provides against discriminations, and entitles a party who may have been discriminated against to recover in the court double the amount of injury he may have received. It further provides that corporations engaged as common carriers in inter-state traffic shall, each year, upon the first day of October, report to the secretary of the interior upon the following subjects: Their capital stock, funded debt, liabilities, assets, revenues, expenditures, property, number of passengers carried, amount of freight carried, rates charged, accidents to officers, employees, and such other matters as the secretary may deem necessary. It also provides for the appointment of three commissioners, one of whom shall be a skilled engineer and one a lawyer, whose duty it shall be, in case of any accident, resulting in loss of life by the breaking of a bridge or from other cause, to summon witnesses and take testimony and report to the secretary of the interior as to the cause and blame, with such recommendations as they may deem advisable to prevent their recurrence.

Senator Logan introduced a bill on Monday to authorize the appointment of Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army. The bill was read at length upon the request of Senator Conkling. It provides that in recognition of the eminent public service of Gen. U. S. Grant, late of the army, and ex-President of the United States, the President is authorized to appoint him by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to the retired list, with the rank and full pay of a General of the army. The second section authorizes the President, when he shall consider the emergency has arisen requiring the services of Gen. Grant on active duty, to assign him to any command commensurate with the rank of General. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

In an opinion recently delivered by the Supreme Court, Judge Henry says, "In a game of poker each plays for himself; therefore under the gambling act of this state, if there be no conspiracy of two or more, to cheat another player and no agreement to divide the winnings, a joint action cannot be maintained against them by the loser to recover the amount of his losses. The action lies only against the party who wins the money. A conspiracy cannot be established upon opinion, it is probable only by facts; declarations of a conspirator made after the object of the conspiracy has been accomplished are not admissible against this conspirator."

A bright little boy, who had been engaged in combat with another boy, was reproved by his aunt, who told him he ought always to wait until the other boy "pitched into him." "Well," exclaimed the little hero; "but if I wait for the other boy to begin, I'm afraid there won't be any fight."

## ALVING CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Senator Windom, from the committee on appropriations, reported with one trifling amendment, the military academy appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Maxey, from the committee on military affairs reported with amendment a bill for the relief of Brig-Gen. O. C. Ord.

Senator Leland, from the committee on finance, reported favorably the house bill to amend the section of the revised statute so as to authorize a charge for melting or refining bullion when at or above the standard.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill to recognize and disavow the militia of the United States, and its further consideration was indefinitely postponed.

The district tramp act for the punishment of vagrancy was then taken up and discussed upon the pending amendments.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, stated some time during the session that a resolution had been adopted calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to abuses in the transmission of matter through the mails under the frank of members of the Senate or House. He understood there was a voluminous reply in the Speaker's hands and he, therefore, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, charges have been made that the laws of the United States have been violated by sending the mails under the franks of members of the House and Senate not authorized to be sent without the payment of postage; Therefore,

Resolved, that a select committee of five members be appointed by the speaker to examine into said charges and all other abuses that may be brought to its attention connected with the transmission of documents, letters, etc., through the mails. The resolution was adopted and the House went into committee on the Indian appropriation bill.

The pending amendment that offered yesterday by Hooker, appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the commission of ten citizens provided for in the act of '60, and striking out the clause repealing all the laws relating to or authorizing such commission. A point of order raised by Hooker was overruled.

The amendment was finally adopted by a standing vote of 87 to 78.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the advisability of a change in the organization of the treasury and other departments so as to divide accounts etc., for collecting receipts and safe keeping of revenues from disbursement accounts to transfer from the treasury to the war or navy department. Steamboat inspection, life saving and other services and to place under the state department matters connected with our domestic and foreign commerce. Tabled and ordered printed. Mr. Logan called up the joint resolution extending the franking privilege to all the official business sent through the mail by senators, representatives and delegates in congress and in all other respects to be under the limitation of existing laws.

Senator Logan explained the resolution was designed to cover only letters, etc., sent from the departments through the hands of congressmen to people at large.

He said that under the present law, while department clerks could frank official business, this privilege was denied to members of congress. A discussion followed upon the expediency of restoring the franking system, in which some of the abuses which caused its abolition were referred to. At the expiration of the morning hour, on the motion of Mr. Withers the army appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Withers stated that as compared with the bill of last year the present bill as reported from the senate committee showed a net increase of appropriations of \$262,000. In the committee of the whole amendments of the senate committee were agreed to.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—On the motion of Buckner the morning hour was dispensed with, 123 to 24.

F. Wood, of New York, moved that when the House next went into committee of the whole on the Funding Bill, the debate on the pending amendment should be limited to thirty minutes. Agreed to, 149 to 40.

Mr. Stevenson, Humphreys and Weaver. The House then went into committee of the whole, went into the chair, on the Funding Bill.

Mr. F. Wood said that for himself he saw nothing inconsistent in the establishment of a three per cent interest for bonds and the shortening of the option indicated in the bill. He would go further. He believed that with removal of the tax on bank deposits and the establishment of a rate of 3 per cent the question of rate was absolutely immaterial, because bonds and certificates would not be likely to rise to any great premium and would be at any time at nominal premium. He believed that a three per cent rate could be safely established, and was confident of the speedy negotiation of every bond and certificate issued.

Mr. Stevenson opposed the bill on the ground it did no more nor less than fix a permanent national debt upon the country.

Mr. Weaver protested against the refunding of five or six per cents into any obligation that would take from the Government the right of redemption for a single day or hour.

Mr. McMillan argued in favor of an amendment which he proposed was making the bonds subject to taxation.

Mr. Dannel, member of the committee on Ways and Means, said he had no doubt that a three per cent bond would find a ready sale and he advocated that rate of interest. He would vote, however, for a reduction of time from twenty to ten years.

Turner opposed the refunding theory. He was in favor of placing an income tax on capitalists and bondholders and letting the revenue received from that tax go to the extinguishment of bonds. The time for the debate having expired, the committee rose and it was extended one hour.

## A MAUDLIN MEMBER.

A disgraceful scene in Congress.

A special to the Globe Democrat of the 11th gives the following scene which occurred in the House:

It was the appearance of Mr. Hooker upon the floor in an extraordinary frame of mind that earned the day for actual disgrace. Mr. Hooker is a fluent and graceful speaker, drunk or sober. To-day Mr. Hooker was drunk. The right to sit drunk is an inalienable right guaranteed by the Constitution to every American citizen, and not provided because of being elected to Congress. When a member gets intoxicated and interferes with the dispatch of public business, it is another thing. This was the condition and attitude of

MR. HOOKER OF MISSOURI, during the debate on the Indian bill. He felt well enough at 1 o'clock to manage the bill himself. At 2 he was flower and president. At three he occupied the floor most all the time between drinks, surpassing himself in rhetoric and confounding the House. At 4 he was maudlin; he offered amendments, made speeches, made points of order, withdrew amendments, made speeches, called for division, and was wholly beyond expectation and ridicule. He moved down to the foot of the main aisle and divided the time between stepping on Mr. Crittenden's toes and giving elaborate instructions to the Chair. In vain the Chair quietly evaded him; in vain his humiliated friends went to him one after another, and persuaded him to withdraw. Hooker was unconscious of this and it was doubly disgraceful. He insisted on being heard on every point, and was wholly unmanageable. For a while members were amazed, then they gathered around him like lifeless boys around a drunken man in the streets and laughed. Such a sight is in the street is sickening to most people. On the floor of Congress, as in this instance, it was doubly disgraceful. This was soon evident in the faces of members and a scarcely suppressed hilarity from galleries. The hilarity on the floor soon gave way to a painful silence, and various ruses were adopted to choke Hooker off. It was not until the committee rose, as it did, while the member from Mississippi was in the midst of his speech that he was finally squelched. Then he staggered back to his place, and from thence entertained his audience with occasional howls and attempts to assist the reading Clerk in calling the roll. The stern frown of Speaker Randall had no effect upon him. It was the more humiliating and disgraceful because the subject of all this was one of the most courteous and accomplished gentlemen on the floor. Even while making this painful exhibition of himself, his language was chaste, his manner graceful, and his bearing ludicrously courteous. The House bore with him patiently, although he was the cause of extending the proceedings over the entire day. Owing to this obstruction they failed to reach the funding bill as was expected to be done to-day. The consideration of that measure will be resumed to-morrow.

## The State Capital.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 11.—The Governor this morning appointed John F. Williams, of Macon, to be Insurance Commissioner. Owing to the Senate adjourning till morning the other appointments will not be made till tomorrow. Frank Tutt, of Lexington, will probably be the adjutant general. The wardenship will not be changed. Lancaster has been closed all the morning with the Governor, and does not seem to be well pleased with the result.

## SENATE.

In the Senate Ira C. Terry, by petitions, asking in the event of Manistee being disbarred from taking his seat that he may be allowed the seat on the grounds that he received the next highest vote. A communication from the Court of Appeals was presented, reporting the omission, uncertainties and incongruities of the law of state. A bill providing that grain and other products of the soil shall not be assessed for the year in which grown; an act repealing one authorizing indictments to be found in a county adjoining that in which the offense was committed. An act authorizing suits against married women in court of law as against a femme sale were introduced.

## IN THE HOUSE.

bills were introduced changing the time of holding school elections; restraining stock from running at large, repealing the act providing for the registration of dogs; an act relating to the redemption and sale of estate; an act to prevent marriage without license; an act regulating the fees of students of universities.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 12.—The senate postponed the confirmation of the insurance commissioner till to-morrow, and adjourned till three this afternoon expecting a communication of the Governor relating to the police commissioners. Mr. Tutt has withdrawn from the contest for adjutant General, and Clay Taylor is said to be the man. Senator Munroe was sworn in and seated.

Bills were introduced requiring the clerk to docket causes in the order received; also making all causes triable at the first term when personal service has been lost, also requiring probate judges to be versed in the laws and concurrent resolution relating to the Indian territory.

In the house bills were introduced changing the railroad law and permitting a change of narrow to broad gauge roads; an act requiring hedges to be trimmed within five feet of the ground before the 1st of June every year; requiring the insurance officials to make reports to the secretary of state; providing for the election of township insidors of county collectors; restraining bulls, rams and boars from running at large; preventing druggists from selling spirits in any quantity save for medical and mechanical purposes; an act repealing the Tucker law; an act regulat-

ing the charges of sleeping car companies and fixing berth rates at one dollar and a half for twenty-four hours; an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within three miles of the public schools; an act requiring uniformity of text books.

After the inauguration ceremonies at Jefferson City yesterday were in bad taste. These magnificent military spectacles have a tendency to fill the public with a taste for blood and glory. They are breeders of war. No man of warm impulses could have contemplated that display of Missouri militia yesterday with feeling a desire to kill somebody.—Post Dispatch.

## A Healthy Basis.

Governor Crittenden's inaugural message is in the tone and spirit of a stump speech rather than of an executive document. Many portions of it were in bad taste, but worst of all is that it makes a special plea for the outgoing Treasury and asserts what is not borne out by the fact—that he leaves the office a thoroughly vindicated man. But worse even than this is the declaration following the discussion of the Gates matter that the Democratic party has "placed the State and its finances upon a healthy basis by an economical administration of affairs." Now does the Governor honestly consider a deficit of nearly \$200,000 a "healthy basis" for State finances? That this deficit exists is very well known, in spite of the fact that there is a deposit of money in one of the banks of this city to cover it—with a large-sized "if"—Globe Democrat.

The meeting of the World's Fair Committee at New York on the 10th inst., in the Governor's room in the City Hall, while in many respects a notable gathering, was not so fully attended as many of those interested in the project wished. In this particular it did not equal the meeting in the same place in August last. Bad walking probably accounted for the absence of many elderly members of the committee resident in this city and its vicinity. But it would not account for the non-representation of the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina; nevertheless a great majority of States were represented either directly or by proxy. Missouri's representative was Thomas B. Bullene. There was a strong effort to obtain a report from the Finance Committee of the amount actually pledged for the success of the Fair. This was avoided by the members of the committee, who declared that it was necessary a site should be selected before a resolute effort could be made to obtain subscriptions. When this had been done, the work of obtaining subscriptions would be easy.

Before marriage.  
With wedding cake.  
She seeks the mirror  
And hangs her hair.  
After marriage.  
With an old maid.  
The grave her slipper  
And hangs her hair.

## HOW SHEEP ARE FED IN ENGLAND.

Sheep in England are not given the run of the entire pasture, as in America; but, by the use of movable fences or hurdles, are given a bit of fresh ground daily, in addition to the run of a couple of days back. This necessitates the use of a good deal of fence and some trouble, but English farmers seem to believe it pays. Care is taken that there is no waste in feeding. The crop in spring is generally winter rye, which is penned off, or rye and vetches (a leguminous plant of the genus Vicia) moved and fed from racks. Later on, spring-grown crops are followed by a second crop of clover; and by the time this is exhausted early sown white turnips are ready to feed, and a succession of these is kept up till Christmas and New Year's, when sweds are fed until May. Hay is always fed twice per day when turnips are given, and is cut from a straw-thatched "rick" or stack in the field; but no more is ever fed than the sheep will consume at one time. The turnips are cut in slices before being put in the feeding-racks, and some "extra nice" sheep-owners order the roots washed before cutting. The sheep are thought to fatten much more rapidly because of the regularity with which they are fed and the variety of food which is furnished them. Oil-cake is frequently fed to the fattening sheep, and the whole system is thought a great improvement upon the method of soiling in barns.—Michigan Farmer.

## The New No. 8 Sewing Machine!

IS THE  
BEST IN THE WORLD.



NDREW JACKSON  
Gen. Agent

For Scotland, Schuyler, Adair, Knox, Macon and Shelby counties. Agents wanted.

Post office Box 106. KIRKSVILLE, MO.

## THE MARKETS.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.

WHEAT.—Fancy \$5 20c to 50c, choice \$4 75c to 50c, family \$4 50c to 45c.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red 101c to 102c, No. 3 red at 97c to 94c, No. 4 87c to 85c.

COALS.—No. 2 mixed 39c, Oats.—33c to 30c.

RYE.—81c to 82c.

HAY.—Prairie 10 00c to 12 00c, mixed 13 50c, prime timothy 14 00c to 14 50c, choice 15 00c to 17 50c.

BUTTER.—Trading light, stocks liberal and prices easy. We quote: Creamery 30 to 32c, dairy-parked, choice and selections, 25 to 26c, with bulk of sales at 24c; medium to prime 14 to 20c, common 11 to 12c, red—Northern 18 to 20c, country at 10 to 12c for poor or poorly handled to 13 to 14c for good—choice in smaller quantities at 15 to 16c.

EGGS.—Receipts light, yet more than sufficient for the current demand. No sales of lots and trade confined to city retailers' purchases of very small lots only, quotable at 27c for fresh to 28c for guaranteed. Frozen dull at 28c to 22c.

To-day operations began early, and there was a marked activity and a more marked strength. Buyers seemed a little "brisk" and went it strong. Even the long-neglected light hog, picked up and sold readily enough at \$4 50 to \$4 55, with extra weights at \$4 55, packing hogs proper ranged from \$4 40 to \$4 50, but good heavies were taken by packers as high as \$4 85; heavy choice \$4 75 to \$4 80, and fancy lots \$4 75 to \$4 80. But it is not likely the sales could have been duplicated late in the day.

CATTLE.

|                           |       |        |       |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Seelaws                   | ..... | \$1 50 | 62 25 |
| Stags and bulls           | ..... | 1 00   | 60 25 |
| Good to extra bulls       | ..... | 2 50   | 60 25 |
| Butcher steers and sprigs | ..... | 3 50   | 64 25 |
| Holsteins                 | ..... | 2 50   | 64 25 |
| Common to good cows       | ..... | 3 00   | 64 25 |
| Good cows and heifers     | ..... | 3 00   | 64 25 |
| Grass steers              | ..... | 3 75   | 64 25 |
| Light shipping steers     | ..... | 4 25   | 64 25 |
| Heavy shipping steers     | ..... | 5 00   | 64 25 |
| Exporters                 | ..... | 5 00   | 64 25 |

HOGS.

|                                       |       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Common Pigs                           | ..... | \$20 to 30                     |
| Good Pigs                             | ..... | 25 to 35                       |
| Southern Plantation, good             | ..... | 25 to 30                       |
| Southern Plantation, extra            | ..... | 30 to 40                       |
| Stags                                 | ..... | 75 to 85                       |
| Saddle horses, common                 | ..... | 50 to 100                      |
| Saddle horses, good                   | ..... | 100 to 100                     |
| Saddle horses, extra                  | ..... | 135 to 150                     |
| Drivers                               | ..... | 80 to 90                       |
| Drivers, good to extra                | ..... | 100 to 125                     |
| Heavy draft, 1300 to 1500 lb. to 1500 | ..... | extra 1400 to 1450, 140 to 100 |

## Kirksville Markets.

Carefully corrected up to Friday morning of each week.

Young chickens, per dozen..... \$1 00 to 1 25

Chickens, per doz. Old..... 1 15 to 1 35

Bacon—shoulder, per lb..... 12 to 13

"—clear sides..... 14 to 15

"—country hams..... 16 to 17

Lard, per lb..... 8 to 10

Tallow per lb..... 4 to 5

Butter..... 14 to 15

Eggs per doz..... 15 to 16

Beans, per bushel..... 75 to 85

| Apples—dried pr. lb. | ..... | 20 to 25 |
| Apples, green, bushel | ..... | 20 to 25 |
| Onions per bush. | ..... | 1 75 to 2 00 |
| Peaches, dried, per lb. | ..... | 6 to 10 |
| Potatoes per bushel | ..... | 35 to 50c |
| Hides—green per pound | ..... | 9 to 10c |
| "—dry salt..... | ..... | 9 to 10c |
| "—dry flint..... | ..... | 10 to 15c |
| Pelts—green..... | ..... | 75 to 1 00 |
| "—dry..... | ..... | 10 to 25c |
| Wool—unwashed..... | ..... | 18 to 20c |
| "—washed..... | ..... | 25 to 30c |
| Feathers, per lb..... | ..... | 15 to 25c |
| Wood per cord..... | ..... | 82 to 2 50 |

## GROCERIES.

S. O. Sugar..... 8 to 10c

A. Sugar..... 11 to 12c

Crushed Sugar..... 14c

Granulated Sugar..... 14c

Powdered sugar..... 14 to 15c

Coffee, Rio..... 20 to 25c

"—Java..... 20 to 25c

"—Imperial..... 20 to 25c

"—Oolong..... 20 to 25c

"—Hyson..... 20 to 25c

"—Gun Powder..... 65 to 80c

## GRAIN.

Oats, per bushel..... 20 to 25c

Corn, per bushel..... 26 to 27c

Wheat..... 40 to 45c

Rye, per bushel..... 40 to 45c

Hungarian Seed, 40c; Millet 40c; Timothy Seed 2 00.

## LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, per hundred pounds, 3 50 to 4 00; Cattle per hundred, 2 25 to 2 50; Calves per 100 lb. 85 to 1 00. Sheep per head, 2 00 to 3 50.

Timothy, per ton, 85 00; Prairie, do. 85 50. Hungarian, do. 85 00; Millet do. 85 00.

## DR. W. A. GLOVER,

[Late of Elmira, New York.]

Has located at the Parred House, Kirksville, where he will promptly attend to all calls of a professional nature. Diseases of women and children, and chronic disorders made a specialty.

## NORTH MO. HOTEL.

T. J. BALLEW, Prop.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per Day.

Good sample rooms on 1st floor for Commercial men. One-half block east of S. E. corner square.

KIRKSVILLE MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID BAIRD, Pro

DEALER IN

American and Italian Marble

Monuments,

HEADSTONES, Etc.,

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

All orders filled on short notice. North-east corner of the public square. Marble Purchased direct from the quarries, and only the best of workmen employed.

10 CENTS A MONTH

1 DOLLAR A Year.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER will be sent to any address, postage paid, at the price named above. Send in your names. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

This paper may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (105 Spruce street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a transcript execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Adair county, Missouri, returnable at the February term 1881 of said court, to me in favor of George B. Brexington, and against Cadwell Branstetter, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Cadwell Branstetter, of and to the following described real estate in Adair county, Missouri, to-wit:

The east half of lot one, (1) of the north-east quarter of section one (1) of township sixty-three (63) of range fifteen (15). And I will on

Thursday the 17th day of Feb. 1881,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day while the circuit court for Adair county, Mo., is in session, at the court house door in Kirksville, Adair county, Missouri, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required at public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, subject to all prior liens and judgments to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN SHAVER, Sheriff Adair Co., Mo.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a general execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Adair county, Missouri, returnable at the February term 1881 of said court, to me directed in favor of Ephraim Branstetter, by his next friend, C. Branstetter, and against James McGrewer, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ephraim Branstetter by his next friend (Caddell Branstetter, of and to the following described real estate in Adair county, Missouri, to-wit:

East 1/2 lot one, (1) north east quarter section one, (1) Township sixty-three (63), of Range fifteen (15). And I will on

Thursday, the 17th day of February, 1881,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, while the circuit court for Adair county, Missouri, is in session, at the court house door in Kirksville, Adair county, Missouri, sell the same, or so much thereof as may be required at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, subject to all prior liens and judgments to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN SHAVER, Sheriff Adair Co., Mo.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a general execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Adair county, Missouri, returnable at the February term 1881 of said court, to me directed, in favor of D. C. Ratliff, and against Linas Clark and Joseph B. Crow, I have levied upon and seized all the right title interest and claim of the said Linas Clark and Joseph B. Crow, of and to the following described real estate in Adair county, Missouri, to-wit:

The south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty-five (35), township sixty-four (64) range fifteen (1